Messrs. M. R. Giriyappa, Ramanna and Y. Seshanna, Tirthahalli Taluk.

The inordinate delay thus caused discourages the applicants who do not get the lands in time. Both the Government and the raiyats thus become losers. Orders may, it is requested, be passed authorizing the Amildars to issue saguvali chits to the applicants within one month of the receipt of darkhast with a proviso that the applicants should pay the assessment to be fixed by the Survey Department.

Grant of kharab lands for cultivation.

Mr. Chandrasekhara Setti, Hassan Taluk.

Darkhasts for kharab lands are usually rejected in the Taluk Cutcherry. Such lands of small extent when applied for may be assessed and granted for cultivation.

Reply of Government.—Government have, in their Order No. R. 7486-94—L. R. 294-04-2, dated 18th December 1905, issued directions with the special object of providing for the speedy disposal of such darhasts. If in any case the rules are not properly enforced, the matter may be represented to the Revenue Commissioner.

SUBJECT No. 122.

Grant of land on *shraya* tenure for sugar-cane cultivation.

Mr. H. C, Subba Rao, Hunsur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Requests that lands on *shraya* tenure be granted to raiyats for sugar-cane cultivation.

Reply of Government.—Cannot be done.

SUBJECT No. 123.

Grant of assessed Government waste lands for garden cultivation.

Mr. Linge Gowda, Mysore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—It is prayed that assessed Government waste lands be also given out to raiyats for garden cultivation on favourable terms of assessment as per Notification No. 121 of the 17th September 1887.

Reply of Government.—This is provided for by Land Revenue Rule 44.

SUBJECT No. 124.

Classification of large tank atchkats.

Mr. Appaji Gowda, Nelamangala Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—All the lands under large tanks both near and far are classed and assessed alike. These may be justly grouped into three classes and assessed in grades.

Reply of Government.—This is a misconception, as all the lands alluded to are not classed and assessed alike but in accordance with the soil and water-supply.

SUBJECT No. 125.

Increased levy of assessment of first class lands may be prevented.

Mr. Agarada Rama Reddi, Bangalore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In the re-survey and settlement that is going on in the Bangalore Taluk, it is feared that, as was done in other taluks during re-survey, the rate of assessment on 1st class lands will be raised from 20 to 40 per cent. Considering the frequent bad seasons and the difficulty of living, such an increase is sure to inflict unspeakable hardship on the poor raiyats. Such increases may be mercifully caused to be prevented.

Reply of Government.—This is a matter to be represented to the survey authorities at the time of survey and settlement.

SUBJECT No. 126.

Grant of new building sites.

Messrs. G. Tirunarana Iengar, Venkataramaiya and Padmarajaiya, Channarayapatna Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—As per Village Sanitation Rules insanitary buildings are removed and new ones constructed on new sites. For this purpose private holdings are acquired on payment of compensation. Though the lands so acquired are valuable, compensation paid therefor is generally small. The same lands are given out again for building purposes at not less than six pies a square yard which comes to Rs. 150 an acre. Compensation also may be paid at that rate or sites of the same dimension as were acquired given to the person concerned and only the excess thereof sold.

In fixing the compensation the Amildar selects panchayatdars, who will state as low an amount as possible as the price of the land. The owner of such land should therefore be given the option of nominating a similar number of panchayatdars. Poor people are unable to take the formalities required to have the award revised. Deputy Commissioners may therefore be required to give liberal compensation.

Reply of Government.—The Land Acquisition Regulation prescribes a procedure for the valuation of the lands, which is to be determined by the evidence. The panchayatdars are not arbitrators. They are simply called for the purpose of assisting in fixing the value of the land. There is nothing to prevent the owner of the land from adducing his own evidence of the real value of the land. If he is not satisfied with the value offered, he has a right of appeal. This is not a matter for any executive order of Government.

SUBJECT No. 127.

Appropriation of suitable lands required for extending populous villages.

Mr. V. Raghavachar, Advocate, Nanjangud Taluk.
Mr. Ramanuja Iyengar, Gubbi Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—There are at present no building sites available in several thickly populated villages. It is prayed that in the case of such villages suitable lands be newly set apart for extending the old village sites. When the villagers want to extend the village or new persons desire to settle, they cannot get proper sites. It takes two or three years before an application is disposed of and thus the extension of villages is impeded. In every important village, land should be selected and set apart for such a purpose. As long as no application is received, the land may be given out temporarily for cultivation.

Reply of Government.—One of the tests of the efficiency of local executive officers is their capacity to induce villagers to remove from their insanitary surround-